Exhibit 3

1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
2	MARSHALL DIVISION
3	NETLIST, INC., (CAUSE NO. 2:21-CV-463-JRG
4	Plaintiff, (
5	vs. (
6 7	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., (et al.,) MARSHALL, TEXAS (APRIL 14, 2023
8	Defendants.) 9:00 A.M.
9	
10	VOLUME 1
11	VOLOME I
12	
13	TRIAL ON THE MERITS
14	BEFORE THE HONORABLE RODNEY GILSTRAP
15	UNITED STATES CHIEF DISTRICT JUDGE and a jury
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22	SHAWN MCROBERTS, RMR, CRR 100 E. HOUSTON STREET
23	MARSHALL, TEXAS 75670 (903) 923-8546
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So we know that companies, they issue press releases, they have slick commercials, they have press staff. sometimes, and especially in federal courts, we are allowed to pull back the curtain and to see what Samsung actually thinks. This is an example of it. This is PX 1756. And it's very clear that what I say in this opening is not evidence. These documents are evidence. And these are Samsung's words from 2019, long before this lawsuit was initiated, in which Samsung candidly admitted that they were focused on obtaining rights to our patents on LRDIMM. You can write this number down. If you want to see it in deliberations, you will be able to do so. Samsung internally wrote down they wanted our patents on One of the products that is accused of infringement LRDIMM. in this case is LRDIMM. My words are not evidence. What's on the screen in front of you is evidence. This was not once. This is another example of an internal Samsung document. You'll notice the reference to company N. Company N is the internal code word that Samsung used for Netlist. That will not be disputed. Samsung witnesses will concede that is the internal code word for Netlist.

document on the fact that it needs our patents on RDIMM and LRDIMM. RDIMM is one of the other categories of products that

And, once again, Samsung focuses in this internal

- who prepared this document?
- 2 A. This was prepared by Samsung.
- Q. And what does it state regarding Netlist's LRDIMM
- 4 technology?
- 5 A. So it's stating that Netlist has a -- or is known in the
- 6 industry to have created a system for LRDIMM technology.
- 7 O. And this is PX 1756. Is that correct?
- 8 A. That is correct, sir.
- 9 Q. And did Samsung make statements on whether it planned on
- 10 | using Netlist's LRDIMM patents in these same documents?
- 11 A. Yes, they did.
- 12 THE REPORTER: I'm showing you another page from
- 13 | 1756. This is page 4. What did --
- 14 THE COURT: Could you slow down, Mr. Sheasby?
- MR. SHEASBY: Yes, Your Honor.
- 16 THE COURT: You're pretty fast over there.
- 17 MR. SHEASBY: Yes, Your Honor.
- 18 THE COURT: Thank you.
- 19 Q. (BY MR. SHEASBY) I'm showing you another page from
- 20 PX 1756. What is this depicting?
- 21 \mid A. So this is stating that for the LRDIMM patents in
- 22 | particular, that Samsung wants to enter into a license
- 23 | agreement so they don't have to pay a separate royalty.
- 24 | Q. And it's referring to LRDIMM patents. Is that correct?
- 25 A. That is correct, sir.

- 1 Q. And this is PX 1663. Is this another Samsung document?
- 2 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And what does it say?
- 4 A. So here we're talking about we moved ahead to enter into
- an agreement for technical collaboration to resolve the patent
- 6 | risk related to LRDIMM.
- 7 Q. The third family you talked about is the '060 and '160
- 8 | Patents. Is that correct?
- 9 A. That's correct.
- 10 MR. SHEASBY: Mr. Huynh, can we have slide 57,
- 11 please?
- 12 Q. (BY MR. SHEASBY) And these are the two patent families.
- 13 | Is that correct?
- 14 A. The two patents in that family, yes.
- 15 | Q. And this is JTX 5 and 6. Is that correct?
- 16 A. That is correct.
- 17 \mid Q. So I want to show you a document. This is PX 1778. What
- 18 is PX 1778?
- 19 A. So this document is a description of the '060 Patent that
- 20 was provided to Samsung.
- 21 | Q. And was the actual document provided to Samsung or was a
- 22 presentation given?
- 23 A. A presentation was given.
- 24 | Q. And I want to show you -- so this describes the '060
- 25 Patent as relating to TSVs. Is that correct?

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MR. SHEASBY: May it please this Honorable Court.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen of this jury. I want to thank you again for your service. I am acutely aware that it is a financial and personal sacrifice to do what you have done, but I hope that you can understand how incredibly important, incredibly important, this case is to Netlist.

Netlist was founded in 2000 in Orange County, and the goal and vision of Netlist was to create American innovation in the memory module space. And today there are 120 employees who are dedicated to that goal.

Samsung Electronics, you heard from Samsung's corporate representative, is the largest memory company in the world. He spoke about \$19 billion in research and development they spend each year. He spoke about 12,000 patents they hold. And yet they came to Netlist, a small company in Orange County in California and asked for a technical collaboration.

And they did this, and it was candidly admitted under oath, because they wanted to access our patents and because they wanted our skill in joint development.

The reason why they wanted to access our patents is that, although Samsung is innovative in many, many spaces, as it relates to these particular products, the innovation was created by Netlist.

These are not my words; these are the admissions of Samsung's corporate representatives. For DDR4, for DDR5, for

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HBM, not a single Samsung patent covers the products at issue here. And the reason for that is because the patents that are used in these products are Netlist patents.

And as the Court said, Samsung no longer has a license, no longer has a right to use the patents in this case, and it's in this forum, a federal court, that the consequences of its actions will be determined.

The first issue you'll be asked to decide is infringement. Infringement is an issue on which Netlist bears the burden, and it's preponderance of the evidence. And what that means is that if one pebble, just one pebble more weighs in favor of Netlist, you're required by law to find that Samsung infringes. That's what preponderance of the evidence means.

The first family of patents is the '918 and the '054 Patents, and Doctor Mangione-Smith spoke about those.

Doctor Mangione-Smith, could you please stand and be acknowledged? Thank you very much, sir.

The products that accuse the '918 and '054 Patents are called the DDR5 products with on-module power management.

I am putting in the corners of each of the exhibits the exhibit numbers. You can ask for exhibit numbers in your deliberations. And so if someone has a question or you have a question, you'll be able to respond to them and say, we can look at this exhibit.

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distraction designed to focus on not the issues that are presented in this case.

And I say that not just by my own words but under the words of Samsung's expert, Mr. McAlexander. And what he testified to is that the modules contain flash. Flash is a non-volatile memory, and every single DDR5 module that Samsung sells includes non-volatile memory.

This is another example where I'm asking you, do not take my word for it. JTX 12 at page 16, JTX 12 at 16, it will say in clear English, a Samsung confidential document, non-volatile memory.

The second family of patents that are at issue in this case is the '339 Patents. And Doctor Mangione-Smith will speak -- spoke about those as well. These relate to load-reduced dual in-line memory modules.

This is a patent family that I struggle with how to start to explain to you. And the reason for that is because the idea that this patent family is not infringed absolutely contradicts everything Samsung said in its internal documents in 2019. PX 1756, a candid 2019 email from Samsung itself, a formal document, and they say Netlist created LRDIMM, and yet today when they face the consequences of their action, they deny using our technology, the exact opposite of what they said in 2019.

And it wasn't just once. They said it again and again

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and again that they wanted our LRDIMM patents. This is, once again, 1756. Why did they say that? Why is there this dramatic change between 2019 and today? It's the last sentence. The last sentence tells it all. They wanted our technology, and they did not want to compensate for it. And this lawsuit exist because they took the technology and they did not want to compensate us for it. And it's in plain written English in a document from 2019 that you can access.

The limitation at issue in this case is, once again, all but one element is conceded infringed, and the element that's not infringed is this reference to a drive. Driving. And driving means enabling only one of the data paths while the other possible data paths are disabled.

Now, Doctor Mangione-Smith pointed out to you and specifically pointed out that because the buffers have an upper nibble and a lower nibble, there are two paths, path one and path two, and the data, as it comes in, can make a choice as to what path it goes on. And he spoke about the fact that those are different transmissions, two paths, the upper half byte and the lower half byte.

Now, one of the things that I think is particularly concerning, and I'd ask that you be very careful with this, is that the ability to cherry-pick small isolated passages from transcripts in a deposition or at trial often veils the truth. In any one point in time, there is only one path for a

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MR. SHEASBY: Can I have slide 1.132, please? Counsel for Defendants asked where the invention story was, that Netlist is nothing, that these are faked patents created by patent attorneys. The invention story is in Samsung's own documents. 2019, 1756, a unique proprietary know-how that they wanted to access. Two years before they launched their infringing DDR5, they came to us and asked us how to design DDR5 on-module This is PX 586. They conceded that we're power management. the company that created the LRDIMM technology. Where is the invention story? The invention story is admitted in Samsung's own documents. We're here for one reason and one reason only, and it's admitted in the last line of 1756, because Samsung refuses to and will not pay for its use and infringement of these patents. Patents are not pathetic. Mr. Milton is not a liar. What was created here was coveted by Samsung. Let's go to 1.7. We are here because Samsung is violating the law. spoke about flying 7,000 miles or 6,000 miles. He flew 6,000 miles to tell us that they needed access to our patents and to not say one explanation for why they don't infringe. doesn't matter what country you are from; in this country, you follow the law.